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(54) Title: USE OF SELECTIVE POTASSIUM CHANNEL OPENERS

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a use of SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the prevention or the treatment of diabetes, and for the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) as well as a pharmaceutical composition for use in the prevention or the treatment of diabetes, and in the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.

USE OF SELECTIVE POTASSIUM CHANNEL OPENERS

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a use of SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention or the treatment of diabetes, and for the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) as well as a pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment of diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia, and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Potassium channels play an important role in the physiological and pharmacological control of cellular membrane potential. Amongst the different types of potassium channels are the ATP-sensitive (K_{ATP}-) channels, which are regulated by changes in the intracellular concentration of adenosine triphosphate. The K_{ATP}-channels have been found in cells from various tissues such as cardiac cells, pancreatic cells, skeletal muscles, smooth muscles, central neurons and adenohypophysis cells. The channels have been associated with diverse cellular functions for example hormone secretion (insulin from pancreatic beta cells, growth hormone and prolactin from adenohypophysis cells), vasodilation (in smooth muscle cells), cardiac action potential duration, neurotransmitter release in the central nervous system.

Modulators of the K_{ATP}-channels have been found to be of importance for the treatment of various diseases. Certain sulphonylureas, which have been used for the treatment of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, act by stimulating insulin release through an inhibition of the K_{ATP}-channels on pancreatic beta-cells.

The potassium channel openers, which comprise a heterogeneous group of compounds, have been found to be able to relax vascular smooth muscles and have therefore been used for the treatment of hypertension.

Potassium channel openers hyperpolarize neurons and inhibit neurotransmitter release and it is expected that potassium channel openers can be used for the treatment of various diseases of the central nervous system, e. g. epilepsia, ischemia and neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease, and for the management of pain.

It has been shown that diazoxide (7-chloro-3-methyl-2H-1,2,4-benzothiadiazine 1,1-dioxide) and certain 3- (alkylamino)-4H-pyrido [4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide derivatives inhibit insulin release by an activation of K_{ATP}-channels on pancreatic ß-cells (Pi-

rotte B. et al. Biochem. Pharmacol, 47, 1381-1386 (1994); Pirotte B. et al., J. Med.Chem., 36, 3211-3213 (1993)).

Normally an increase in the blood sugar level results in insulin secretion by the pancreatic ß-cells. This is the result of an increase in the intracellular ATP/ADP ratio, causing ATP-sensitive K^+ channels to close, which depolarizes the plasma membrane and promotes Ca^{2+} influx leading to insulin release. A low blood sugar level on the other hand will decrease the intracellular ATP/ADP ratio, causing ATP-sensitive K^+ channels to open, which hyperpolarizes the plasma membrane and inhibits Ca^{2+} influx, preventing insulin release. Insulin release leads to a decrease in the amount of glucose in the blood by promoting glucose uptake by cells and increasing the capacity of the liver to synthesize glucogen. Therefore a reduction in the release of insulin normally would lead to an increase in blood sugar levels and thus a decrease in glucose tolerance.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a very common and heterogeneous disease that affects an estimated 6-10% of women in the reproductive age. Women who have the disease are at increased risk of developing Type 2 diabetes and they have increased levels of androgens (male hormones) and they have irregular or absent menstrual cycles and consequently they are relatively infertile.

It has previously been demonstrated that administration of the non-selective potassium channel opener diazoxide to women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) can reduce hyperinsulinaemia and concentrations of serum testosterone (Nestler JE et al., 1989, J. of clinical endocrinology and metabolism 68: 1027-1032). However, not surprisingly, due to the reduction in insulin, those women became significantly hyperglycemic for which reason a therapy with diazoxide in these women is not possible. It has furthermore been demonstrated that hyperinsulinaemia causally contributes to the increased androgen levels (Nestler JE et al., 1991, J. of clinical endocrinology and metabolism, 72: 83-89).

We have now discovered that the daily administration for several weeks of SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers can reduce hyperinsulinaemia and at the same time reduce glucose in hyperinsulinaemic mildly hyperglycaemic rats.

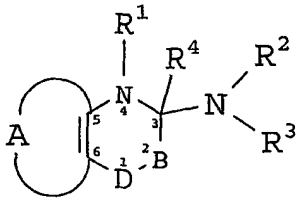
It is known that SUR1/Kir6.2 channels are involved in the release of insulin as described above and that potassium channel openers therefore will inhibit the release of insulin. However, it was not expected that treatment with SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers can reduce hyperinsulinaemia without resulting in a deterioration of glucose tolerance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention therefore relates to the administration of SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium openers to women with PCOS, leading to a reduction in hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism, without a worsening and perhaps an improvement in glucose tolerance. The invention also relates to the treatment or the prevention of diabetes in women with PCOS treated with SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium openers.

The present invention relates to a use of SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment or the prevention of diabetes, and the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia, and hyperandrogenism in women with PCOS.

More specifically, the present invention relates to the use of compounds of the general formula (I):



(I)

wherein

B represents $>NR^5$ or $>CR^5R^6$, wherein R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen; or R^5 and R^4 together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I);

D represents $-S(=O)_2-$ or $-S(=O)-$; or

D-B represents $-S(=O)(R^7)=N-$

wherein R^7 is C_{1-6}-alkyl; or aryl or heteroaryl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, acyl, or C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl;

R^1 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}- alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen and R^4 is hydrogen; or R^4 together with R^5 represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I); or R^1 together with R^4 represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 3 and 4 of formula (I);

R^2 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}- alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen

R^3 is R^8; $-OR^8$; $-C(=X)R^8$; $-NR^8R^9$; bicycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, acyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl; or aryl substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl;

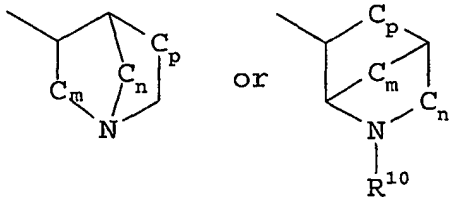
wherein R^8 is hydrogen; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group optionally being mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; a 3-6 membered saturated ring system comprising one or more nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched C_{1-18}-alkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkylthio, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}- monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, formyl, acyl, carboxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-carbonyl, or carbamoyl;

X is O or S;

R^9 is hydrogen; C_{1-6}-alkyl; C_{2-6}-alkenyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or

R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom form a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, oxo; or

R^3 is



wherein n, m, p independently are 0,1,2,3 and R^{10} is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-

alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen; or

R^2 and R^3 together with the nitrogen atom forms a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino or oxo;

A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) represents a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic system comprising one or more nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms, the heterocyclic systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; nitro; amino; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; C_{1-6}-alkylcarbonylamino; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamyl; carbamyl- methyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl; ureido; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonylamino, thioureido; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl- amino; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminosulfonyl; carboxy; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; acyl; aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)-C_{1-6}-alkyl the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment or the prevention of diabetes, and the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with PCOS.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment or the prevention of diabetes, and the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with PCOS, comprising a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or any optical isomer or mixture of optical isomers including a racemic mixture, or any tautomeric form together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents.

In a still further aspect the present invention relates to a method for treating or preventing diabetes, and for treating hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with PCOS comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia) to said subject.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows an oral glucose tolerance test of 14 obese female hyperinsulinaemic non-diabetic Zucker rats.

DEFINITIONS

Prior to a discussion of the detailed embodiments of the invention, a definition of specific terms related to the main aspects of the invention is provided.

The following is a detailed definition of the terms used to describe the compounds of the invention.

The term "prevention" in the context of "the treatment or the prevention of diabetes" means that the development of diabetes in women with PCOS can be delayed or attenuated. Women with PCOS have an increased risk of developing diabetes but the onset of the disease can be delayed and/or the severity of the disease attenuated by administration of a compound according to the present invention.

The term "halogen" designates an atom selected from the group consisting of F, Cl, Br and I.

The terms "C_{1-6}-alkyl", "C_{1-12}-alkyl" and "C_{1-18}-alkyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, designates a straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon chain having the indicated number of carbon atoms. Representatives examples include, but are not limited to methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 4-methylpentyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl and the like. The term "C_{1-18}-alkyl" as used herein also includes secondary C_{3-6}-alkyl and tertiary C_{4-6}-alkyl.

The term "C_{1-6}-alkoxy" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight or branched monovalent substituent comprising a C_{1-6}-alkyl group linked through an ether oxygen having its free valence bond from the ether oxygen and having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Representatives groups include, but are not limited to methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, n-pentoxy, neopentoxy, tert-pentoxy, n-hexoxy, isohexoxy and the like.

The term "C_{2-6}-alkenyl" as used herein refers to a straight or branched, unsaturated hydrocarbon chain having 2-6 carbon atoms and one double bond. Examples of

such groups include, but are not limited to vinyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, allyl, isopropenyl, n-butenyl, n-pentenyl, n-hexenyl and the like.

The term "C_{2-6}-alkynyl" as used herein refers to a straight or branched, unsaturated hydrocarbons which contain triple bonds. Examples of such groups include, but are not limited to -C≡CH, -C≡CCH_3, -CH_2C≡CH, -CH_2CH_2C≡CH, -CH(CH_3)C≡CH and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-alkylthio" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight or branched monovalent substituent comprising a lower alkyl group linked through a divalent sulfur atom having its free valence bond from the sulfur atom and having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Representative examples include, but are not limited to, methylthio, ethylthio, n-propylthio, isopropylthio, butylthio, isobutylthio, *sec*-butylthio, *tert*-butylthio, n-pentylthio, isopentylthio, neopentylthio, *tert*-pentylthio, n-hexylthio, isohexyl and the like.

The term "C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl" as used herein refers to a radical of a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon with the indicated number of carbons. Representative examples are cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl" as used herein refers to a group of 2-12 carbon atoms interrupted by an O. Representative examples are CH_2-O-CH_3, CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_3, CH_2-O-CH(CH_3)$_2$ and the like.

The term "perhalomethyl" means trifluoromethyl, trichloromethyl, tribromomethyl or triiodomethyl.

The term "C_{1-6}-monoalkylamino" as used herein refers to an amino group wherein one of the hydrogen atoms is substituted with a straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon chain having the indicated number of carbon atoms such as e.g. methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, n-butylamino, sec-butylamino, isobutylamino, tert-butylamino, n-pentylamino, 2-methylbutylamino, n-hexylamino, 4-methylpentylamino, neopentylamino, n-hexylamino, 2,2-dimethylpropylamino and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-dialkylamino" as used herein refers to an amino group wherein the two hydrogen atoms independently are substituted with a straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon chain having the indicated number of carbon atoms; such as dimethylamino, N-ethyl-N-methylamino, diethylamino, dipropylamino, N-(n-butyl)-N-methylamino, di(n-pentyl)amino, and the like.

The term "acyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a C_{1-6}-alkyl group linked through a carbonyl group; such as e.g. acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, pivaloyl, valeryl, and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a C_{1-6}-alkoxy group linked through a carbonyl group; such as e.g. methoxycarbonyl, carbethoxy, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, n-butoxycarbonyl, sec-

butoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, 3-methylbutoxycarbonyl, n-hexoxycarbonyl and the like.

The term "3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent of formula $-NR^2R^3$ or $-NR^8R^9$ where R^2 and R^3, or R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom form a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, such as 1-pyrrolidyl, piperidino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, 4-methylpiperazin-1-yl, 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-7-yl, tropanyl and the like.

The term "3-6 membered saturated ring system" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a monocyclic saturated system containing one or more hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and having 3-6 members and having its free valence from a carbon atom, e.g. 2-pyrrolidyl, 4-piperidyl, 3-morpholinyl, 1,4-dioxan-2-yl, 5-oxazolidinyl, 4-isoxazolidinyl or 2-thiomorpholinyl.

The term "bicycloalkyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a bicyclic structure made of 6-12 carbon atoms such as e.g. 2-norbornyl, 7-norbornyl, 2-bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl and 9-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonanyl.

The term "aryl" as used herein refers to phenyl, 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl.

The term "heteroaryl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a 5-6 membered monocyclic aromatic system or a 9-10 membered bicyclic aromatic system containing one or more heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, e.g. pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, triazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, isothiazole, isoxazole, oxazole, oxadiazole, thiadiazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, quinoxaline, indole, benzimidazole, benzofuran, pteridine and purine.

The term "arylalkyl" as used herein refers to a straight or branched saturated carbon chain containing from 1 to 6 carbons substituted with an aromatic carbohydride; such as benzyl, phenethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 1-naphtylmethyl, 2-(1-naphtyl)ethyl and the like.

The term "aryloxy" as used herein refers to phenoxy, 1-naphthyloxy or 2-naphthyloxy.

The term "arylalkoxy" as used herein refers to a C_{1-6}-alkoxy group substituted with an aromatic carbohydride, such as benzyloxy, phenethoxy, 3-phenylpropoxy, 1-naphthylmethoxy, 2-(1-naphtyl)ethoxy and the like.

The term "heteroarylalkyl" as used herein refers to a straight or branched saturated carbon chain containing from 1 to 6 carbons substituted with a heteroaryl group;

such as (2-furyl) methyl, (3-furyl)methyl, (2-thienyl)methyl, (3-thienyl)methyl, (2-pyridyl)methyl, 1-methyl-1-(2-pyrimidyl)ethyl and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a C_{1-6}-alkyl group linked through a sulfonyl group such as e.g. methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, n-propylsulfonyl, isopropylsulfonyl, n-butylsulfonyl, sec-butylsulfonyl, iso-butylsulfonyl, tert-butylsulfonyl, n-pentylsulfonyl, 2-methylbutylsulfonyl, 3-methylbutylsulfonyl, n-hexylsulfonyl, 4-methylpentylsulfonyl, neopentylsulfonyl, n-hexylsulfonyl and 2,2-dimethylpropylsulfonyl.

The term "C_{1-6}-monoalkylaminosulfonyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a C_{1-6}-monoalkylamino group linked through a sulfonyl group such as e.g. methylaminosulfonyl, ethylaminosulfonyl, n-propylaminosulfonyl, isopropylaminosulfonyl, n-butylaminosulfonyl, sec-butylaminosulfonyl, iso-butylaminosulfonyl, tert-butylaminosulfonyl, n-pentylaminosulfonyl, 2-methylbutylaminosulfonyl, 3-methylbutylaminosulfonyl, n-hexylaminosulfonyl, 4-methylpentylaminosulfonyl, neopentylaminosulfonyl, n-hexylaminosulfonyl and 2,2-dimethylpropylaminosulfonyl.

The term "C_{1-6}-dialkylaminosulfonyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a C_{1-6}-dialkylamino group linked through a sulfonyl group such as dimethylaminosulfonyl, N-ethyl-N-methylaminosulfonyl, diethylaminosulfonyl, dipropyl-aminosulfonyl, N-(n-butyl)-N-methylaminosulfonyl, di(n-pentyl)aminosulfonyl, and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a straight or branched C_{1-6}-alkyl group linked through a sulfinyl group (-S(=O)-); such as e.g. methylsulfinyl, ethylsulfinyl, isopropylsulfinyl, butylsulfinyl, pentylsulfinyl, and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-alkylcarbonylamino" as used herein refers to an amino group wherein one of the hydrogen atoms is substituted with an acyl group, such as e.g. acetamido, propionamido, isopropylcarbonylamino, and the like.

The term "(C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)C_{1-6}-alkyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon chain having 1 to 6 carbon atoms and being monosubstituted with a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group, the cycloalkyl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; such as e.g. cyclopropylmethyl, (1-methylcyclopropyl)methyl, 1-(cyclopropyl)ethyl, cyclopentylmethyl, cyclohexylmethyl, and the like.

The term "arylthio" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an aryl group linked through a divalent sulfur atom having its free valence bond from the sulfur atom, the

aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; e.g. phenylthio, (4-methylphenyl)- thio, (2-chlorophenyl) thio, and the like.

The term "arylsulfinyl" as used herein refers to an aryl group linked through a sulfinyl group (-S(=O)-), the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; such as e.g. phenylsulfinyl, (4-chlorophenyl)sulfinyl, and the like.

The term "arylsulfonyl" as used herein refers to an aryl group linked through a sulfonyl group, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; such as e.g. phenylsulfonyl, tosyl, and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-monoalkylaminocarbonyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a C_{1-6}-monoalkylamino group linked through a carbonyl group such as e.g. methylaminocarbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl, n-propylaminocarbonyl, isopropylaminocarbonyl, n-butylaminocarbonyl, sec-butylaminocarbonyl, isobutylaminocarbonyl, tert-butylaminocarbonyl, n-pentylaminocarbonyl, 2-methylbutylaminocarbonyl, 3-methylbutylaminocarbonyl, n-hexylaminocarbonyl, 4-methylpentylaminocarbonyl, neopentylaminocarbonyl, n-hexylaminocarbonyl and 2-2-dimethylpropylaminocarbonyl.

The term "C_{1-6}-dialkylaminocarbonyl" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a C_{1-6}-dialkylamino group linked through a carbonyl group such as dimethylaminocarbonyl, N-ethyl-N-methylaminocarbonyl, diethylaminocarbonyl, dipropylaminocarbonyl, N-(n-butyl)-N-methylaminocarbonyl, di(n-pentyl)aminocarbonyl, and the like.

The term "C_{1-6}-monoalkylaminocarbonylamino" as used herein refers to an amino group wherin one of the hydrogen atoms is substituted with a C_{1-6}-monoalkylaminocarbonyl group, e.g. methylaminocarbonylamino, ethylamino-carbonylamino, n-propylaminocarbonylamino, isopropylaminocarbonylamino, n-butylaminocarbonylamino, sec-butylaminocarbonylamino, isobutylaminocarbonylamino, tert-butylaminocarbonylamino, and 2-methylbutylaminocarbonylamino.

The term "C_{1-6}-dialkylaminocarbonylamino" as used herein refers to an amino group wherein one of the hydrogen atoms is substituted with a C_{1-6}-dialkylaminocarbonyl group, such as dimethylaminocarbonylamino, N-ethyl-N-methylaminocarbonylamino, diethylaminocarbonylamino, dipropylaminocarbonylamino, N-(n-butyl)-N-methylaminocarbonylamino, di(n-pentyl) aminocarbonylamino, and the like.

The term "5- or 6-membered heterocyclic system" as used herein refers to: a monocyclic unsaturated or saturated system containing one, two or three hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and having 5 members, e.g. pyrrole, furan, thiophene, pyrroline, dihydrofuran, dihydrothiophene, imidazole, imidazoline, pyrazole,

pyrazoline, oxazole, thiazole, isoxazole, isothiazole, 1,2,3-oxadiazole, furazan, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,3-thiadiazole or 2,1,3-thiadiazole; an aromatic monocyclic system containing one or more nitrogen atoms and having 6 members, e.g. pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, 1,2,4-triazine, 1,2,3-triazine or tetrazine; a non-aromatic monocyclic system containing one or more hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur and having 6 members, e.g. pyran, thiopyran, piperidine, dioxane, oxazine, isoxazine, dithiane, oxathine, thiazine, piperazine, thiadiazine, dithiazine or oxadiazine.

The term "5- or 6-membered nitrogen containing ring" as used herein refers to a monovalent substituent comprising a monocyclic unsaturated or saturated system containing one or more nitrogen atoms and having 5 or 6 members, e.g. pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, piperidyl, piperazinyl, pyrrolyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, morpholino, thiomorpholino, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, 1,3-dioxolanyl and 1,4-dioxolanyl.

The term "4- to 12-membered bicyclic or tricyclic carbocyclic system" as used herein refers to a a monovalent substituent comprising a bicyclic or a tricyclic structure made of 4-12 carbon atoms such as e.g. bicyclo[2.1.1]hexane, bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, bicyclo [2.2.2]octane, octahydrovpentalene, bicyclo[2.2.0]hexane, adamantane, noradamantane or tricyclo-(4.3.1.1 (3,8))undecane.

The term "treatment" as used herein is defined as the management and care of a patient for the purpose of combating the disease, condition, or disorder and includes the administration of the active compounds to prevent the onset of the symptoms or complications, or alleviating the symptoms or complications, or eliminating the disease, condition, or disorder.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is known that SUR1/Kir6.2 channels are involved in the release of insulin and that potassium channel opener therefore will affect release of insulin. However, it was not expected that treatment with SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers at the same time can reduce hyperinsulinaemia without resulting in a deterioration of glucose tolerance.

As shown in the example administration for several weeks of SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers can reduce hyperinsulinaemia and at the same time reduce glucose in hyperinsulinaemic mildly hyperglycaemic rats.

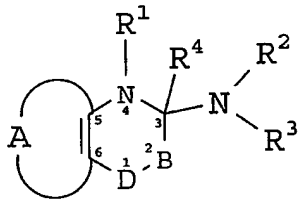
In one embodiment, the present invention therefore relates to a use of SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers for the preparation of a medicament for

the treatment or the prevention of diabetes, and the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.

Examples of such potassium channel agonists are compounds, which activate K_{ATP}-channels of the ß-cell type (SUR1/Kir6.2).

Potassium channel agonists can readily be determined by those skilled in the art. Methods therefore has been described in e.g. WO 97/26264 , WO 97/26265, WO 99/03861, WO 00/37474 , and recently reviewed: McClenaghan: *Diabetes, Obesitas and Metabolism*, 1, 137-150, (1999); Yokoshiki: *Am. J. Physiol.* . 274. C25-C37, (1998); Aguliar-Bryan: *Endocrine Reviews*, 20, 101-135, (1999).

In a further embodiment the present invention relates to the use of compounds of the general formula (I):



(I)

wherein

B represents $>NR^5$ or $>CR^5R^6$, wherein R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen; or R^5 and R^4 together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I);

D represents - $S(=O)_2$- or -S(=O)-; or

D-B represents $-S(=O)(R^7)=N-$

wherein R^7 is C_{1-6}-alkyl; or aryl or heteroaryl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, acyl, or C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl;

R^1 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}- alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen and R^4 is hydrogen; or R^4 together with R^5 represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I); or R^1 together with R^4 represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 3 and 4 of formula (I);

R^2 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}- alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen;

R^3 is R^8; $-OR^8$; $-C(=X)R^8$; $-NR^8R^9$; bicycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, acyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl; or aryl substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl;

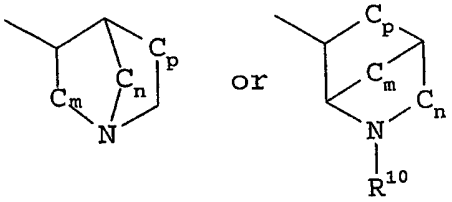
wherein R^8 is hydrogen; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group optionally being mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; a 3-6 membered saturated ring system comprising one or more nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched C_{1-18}-alkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkylthio, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}- monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, formyl, acyl, carboxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-carbonyl, or carbamoyl;

X is O or S;

R^9 is hydrogen; C_{1-6}-alkyl; C_{2-6}-alkenyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or

R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom form a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, oxo; or

R^3 is



wherein n, m, p independently are 0,1,2,3 and R^{10} is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen; or

R^2 and R^3 together with the nitrogen atom forms a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino or oxo;

A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) represents a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic system comprising one or more nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms, the heterocyclic systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; nitro; amino; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; C_{1-6}-alkylcarbonylamino; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamyl; carbamyl- methyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl; ureido; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonylamino, thioureido; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl- amino; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminosulfonyl; carboxy; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; acyl; aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)-C_{1-6}-alkyl the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment or the prevention of diabetes, and the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.

Within its scope the invention includes all optical isomers of compounds of the present invention, some of which are optically active, and also their mixtures including racemic mixture thereof.

The scope of the invention also includes all tautomeric forms of the compounds of the present invention as well as metabolites or prodrugs.

A "metabolite" of a compound disclosed in this application is an active derivative of a compound disclosed herein which is produced when the compound is metabolized. Metabolites of compounds disclosed herein can be identified either by administration of a compound to a host and an analysis of blood samples from the host, or by incubation of compounds with hepatic cells in vitro and analysis of the incubant.

A "prodrug" is a compound that either is converted into a compound disclosed in the application in vivo or has the same active metabolite as a compound disclosed in this application.

The salts include pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts or optionally alkylated ammonium salts, such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, phosphoric, sulfuric, trifluoroacetic, trichloroacetic, oxalic, maleic, pyruvic, malonic, succinic, citric, tartaric, fumaric, mandelic, benzoic, cinnamic, methanesulfonic, ethane sulfonic, picric and the like, and include acids related to the pharmaceutically acceptable salts listed in Journal of Pharmaceutical Science, 66, 2 (1977) and incorporated herein by reference, or lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium and the like.

In another embodiment of the invention B of formula (I) is $>NR^5$ and R^5 and R^4 together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I).

In another embodiment of the invention D is $-S(=O)_2-$.

In another embodiment of the invention R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

In another embodiment of the invention R^3 is R^8, $-OR^8$, NR^8R^9 or aryl, the aryl groups optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl; wherein R^8 is hydrogen; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; $_{6}$-cycloalkyl)C_{1-6}-alkyl; a 3 - 6 membered saturated ring system comprising one, two or three nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched C_{1-18}-alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkylthio, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or aryl, R^9 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; or R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom form a 4 - 6 membered ring.

In another embodiment of the invention wherein R^3 is secondary C_{3-6}-alkyl, tertiary C_{4-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)methyl.

In another embodiment of the invention A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 5 membered heterocyclic system containing one hetero atom selected from nitrogen and sulfur, the heterocyclic system optionally being mono- or disubstituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

In another embodiment of the invention A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 5 membered heterocyclic system containing two hetero atoms selected

from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, the heterocyclic system optionally being substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

In another embodiment of the invention A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic system containing one, two or three nitrogen atoms, the heterocyclic system optionally being substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryll group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl: aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

Examples of specific compounds of formula (I) to be used according to this invention are: 6-Chloro-3-(1,2-dimethylpropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-ethylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-6-Chloro-3-(1-phenylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Allylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-hexylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-tetradecylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-methylamino-4H-thieno[3,2,e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2,e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-octylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isobutyl-amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(4-phenylbutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (S)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-3-sec-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-

thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Isopropylamino-7-methyl-4,7-dihydro-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

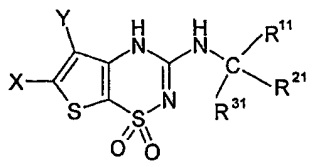
Another example of a specific compound of formula (I) to be used according to this invention is 6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

Other examples of specific compounds of formula (I) to be used according to this invention are: 3-Hydrazino-4H-pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzyl-amino-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(R)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(S)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-7-chloro-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-(R)-(1-phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-(S)-(1'-phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(R)-(1-Phenyl-ethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(S)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(Hexylamino)-4H- pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-hexylamino-4H- pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Octylamino-4H- pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-octylamino-4H- pyrido [2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Allylamino-4H- pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Allylamino-7-chloro-4H-pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(2-Hydroxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-2-methyl-2H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 2-Isopropylamino-3,3-dimethoxy-3H-pyrido [2,3-b][1,4]thiazine 4,4-dioxide.

Other examples of specific compounds of formula (I) to be used according to this invention are: 7-Cyano-3-isopropylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Cyano-6-methyl-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylheptyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-ethyl-pentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(2-methylbutyl) - amino- 4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylhexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclohexylmethylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; Ethyl 3-(6-chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxothieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino) –butanoate; 3-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxothieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)butanoic acid; 6-Chloro-3-(3-hydroxy-1-methylpropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-6-Chloro-3-(1-

phenyethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (S)-3-sec-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Bromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Fluoro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Cyclobutylamino-5,6-dimethyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Cyclopentylamino-5,6-dimethyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Isopropylamino-6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Cyclobutylamino-6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Cyclopentylamino -6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Chloro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Chloro-6-methyl-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-chloro-3-isopropylamino-5-methyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-5-methyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Fluoro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Fluoro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Fluoro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Fluoro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Isopropylamino-7-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclobutylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (±)-3-exo-Bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Bromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5,6-Dibromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclohexylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;6-Chloro-3-(furan-2-ylmethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylpropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Bromo-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(2-methylallyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Cyano-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

In another embodiment of the invention the general formula (I) is selected from



(Ia)

wherein

X and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, perhalomethyl, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy;

R^{11}, R^{21} and R^{31} independently are C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl, C_{2-6}-alkynyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, carboxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl or aryl, all of which are optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, oxo, or aryl; or

R^{11} is as defined above and R^{21}-C-R^{31} form a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group, optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, perhalomethyl, halogen, hydroxy or aryl; or

-$CR^{11}R^{21}R^{31}$ form a 4- to 12-membered bicyclic or tricyclic carbocyclic system, optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, perhalomethyl, halogen, hydroxy or aryl; or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (Ia).

In another embodiment of the invention, in formula (Ia) X is halogen and Y is hydrogen.

In another embodiment of the invention, in formula (Ia), X is chloro.

In another embodiment of the invention, in formula (Ia), R^{11}, R^{21} and R^{31} all are C_{1-6}-alkyl.

In another embodiment of the invention, in formula (Ia), R^{11} is methyl.

In another embodiment of the invention, in formula (Ia), R^{21}-C-R^{31} forms a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group.

In another embodiment of the invention, in formula (Ia), -$CR^{11}R^{21}R^{31}$ forms a tricyclic carbocyclic system.

Examples of specific compounds of formula (Ia) to be used according to this invention are: 3-tert-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1,1-dimethylpropylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1,1-dimethylethylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(1-Adamantyl)amino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-

dioxide; 1-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxo-thieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-hydroxymethyl-cyclopentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 1-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxo-thieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclobutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclohexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylcyclobutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

Another example of a specific compound of formula (Ia) to be used according to this invention is 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

The compounds of formula (I) and (Ia) of the present invention may be prepared by using the methods taught in e.g. WO 97/26264 , WO 97/26265, WO 99/03861 and WO 00/37474 , which are hereby incorporated by reference.

In addition the compounds of the present invention may be used in combination with compounds that are used for the treatment of type 2 diabetes, obesitas or hypertension.

In such embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may comprise a compound of formula (I) or (Ia) combined with one or more other pharmacologically active compounds, e.g. an antidiabetic or other pharmacologically active material. Suitable antidiabetics comprise short and long acting insulins, insulin analogues, insulin sensitizers, insulin secretagogues as well as orally active hypoglycaemic agents such as sulphonylureas, e.g. glibenclamide and glipizide; biguanides, e.g. metformin; benzoic acid derivatives, e.g. repaglinide; thiazolidinediones, e.g. rosiglitazone, pioglitazone and ciglitazone; glucagon like peptide 1 (GLP-1), GLP-1 derivatives and GLP-1 analogues; peroxisome proliferating activated receptor (PPAR) ligands including the PPAR-alpha, PPAR-gamma and PPAR-delta subtypes; inhibitors of α-glucosidase, e.g. acarbose and voglibose, inhibitors of hepatic enzymes responsible for the biosynthesis of glucose, e.g. glycogen phosphorylase inhibitors.

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS

The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, at least one of the compounds of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and, usually, such compositions also contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of the present invention may be prepared by conventional techniques, e.g. as described in Remington: The Science and Practise of Pharmacy, 19th Ed., 1995. The compositions may appear in conventional forms, for example capsules, tablets, aerosols, solutions or suspensions.

Typical compositions include a compound of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof, associated with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient which may be a carrier or a diluent or be diluted by a carrier, or enclosed within a carrier which can be in form of a capsule, sachet, paper or other container. In making the compositions, conventional techniques for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions may be used. For example, the active compound will usually be mixed with a carrier, or diluted by a carrier, or enclosed within a carrier, which may be in the form of a ampoule, capsule, sachet, paper, or other container. When the carrier serves as a diluent, it may be solid, semi-solid, or liquid material, which acts as a vehicle, excipient, or medium for the active compound. The active compound can be adsorbed on a granular solid container for example in a sachet. Some examples of suitable carriers are water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, polyhydroxyethoxylated castor oil, syrup, peanut oil, olive oil, gelatine, lactose, terra alba, sucrose, cyclodextrin, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, acacia, stearic acid or lower alkyl ethers of cellulose, silicic acid, fatty acids, fatty acid amines, fatty acid monoglycerides and diglycerides, pentaerythritol fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene, hydroxymethylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

The formulations may also include wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, preserving agents, sweetening agents or flavouring agents.

The pharmaceutical preparations can be sterilized and mixed, if desired, with auxiliary agents, emulsifiers, salt for influencing osmotic pressure, buffers and/or coloring substances and the like, which do not deleteriously react with the active compounds.

The route of administration may be any route, which effectively transports the active compound to the appropriate or desired site of action, such as oral, nasal, pulmonary, transdermal or parenteral e.g. rectal, depot, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intranasal, the oral route being preferred.

If a solid carrier is used for oral administration, the preparation may be tabletted, placed in a hard gelatin capsule in powder or pellet form or it can be in the form of a troche or lozenge. If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a syrup, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.

For nasal administration, the preparation may contain a compound of the present invention dissolved or suspended in a liquid carrier, in particular an aqueous carrier, for aerosol application. The carrier may contain additives such as solubilizing agents, e.g. propylene glycol, surfactants, absorption enhancers such as lecithin (phosphatidylcholine) or cyclodextrin, or preservatives such as parabenes.

Tablets, dragees, or capsules having talc and/or a carbohydrate carrier or binder or the like are particularly suitable for oral application. Preferable carriers for tablets, dragees, or capsules include lactose, corn starch, and/or potato starch. A syrup or elixir can be used in cases where a sweetened vehicle can be employed.

The compounds of the invention may be administered to a mammal, especially a human, in need of such reducing or lowering of the intake of fat food. Such mammals include also animals, both domestic animals, e.g. household pets, and non-domestic animals such as wildlife.

The compounds of the invention may be administered in the form of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal salt thereof, concurrently, simultaneously, or together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, especially and preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition thereof, in an effective amount.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing a compound according to the invention may be administered one or more times per day or week, conveniently administered at mealtimes. An effective amount of such a pharmaceutical composition is the amount that provides a clinically significant effect against consumption of fat food. Such amounts will depend, in part, on the particular condition to be treated, age, weight, and general health of the patient, and other factors evident to those skilled in the art.

A convenient daily dosage can be in the range from 0.001-500 mg/kg/day. In another embodiment from 0.01-100 mg/kg/day. In a further embodiment from 0.05-50 mg/kg/day, and in yet another embodiment from 0.1-20 mg/kg/day. If the body weight of the subject changes during treatment, the dose of the compound might have to be adjusted accordingly.

Any novel feature or combination of features described herein is considered essential to this invention.

The present invention is further illustrated by the following example, which, however, are not to be construed as limiting the scope of protection. The features disclosed in the foregoing description and in the following examples may, both separately and in any combination thereof, be material for realising the invention in diverse forms thereof.

EXAMPLES

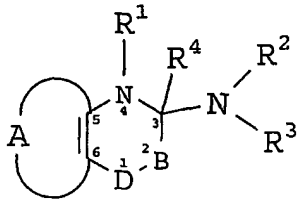
Example 1.

14 obese female hyperinsulinemic nondiabetic Zucker rats were treated with the test compound 6-chloro-3-(1-methylcylodopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide and 14 were treated with vehicle for 35 days. After treatment, oral glucose tolerance was tested and found to be improved in animals treated with 6-chloro-3-(1-methylcylodopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide and the improvement was associated with decreased hyperinsulinemia. The results are shown in Figure 1. Given the causal link between hyperinsulinemia and androgen access in women with PCOS and the relationship between glucose tolerance and risk of later development of Type 2 diabetes the results indicate that treatment with SUR1 selective potassium channel openers can reduce hyperandrogenism in women with PCOS, increase fertility and can prevent or delay the onset of Type 2 diabetes and the associated health risks.

CLAIMS

1. A use of SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment or the prevention of diabetes and for the treatment of hyperinsulinemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.

2. A use of a compound of the general formula (I):



(I)

wherein

B represents $>NR^5$ or $>CR^5R^6$, wherein R^5 and R^6 independently are hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen; or R^5 and R^4 together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I);

D represents $-S(=O)_2-$ or $-S(=O)-$; or

D-B represents $-S(=O)(R^7)=N-$

wherein R^7 is C_{1-6}-alkyl; or aryl or heteroaryl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, acyl, or C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl;

R^1 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}- alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen and R^4 is hydrogen; or R^4 together with R^5 represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I); or R^1 together with R^4 represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 3 and 4 of formula (I);

R^2 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, C_{2-6}- alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen;

R^3 is R^8; -OR^8; -$C(=X)R^8$; -NR^8R^9; bicycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, acyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl; or aryl substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl;

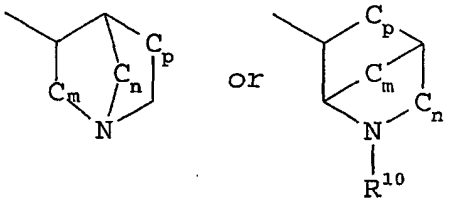
wherein R^8 is hydrogen; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group optionally being mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; a 3-6 membered saturated ring system comprising one or more nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched C_{1-18}-alkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkylthio, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, aryl, aryloxy, arylalkoxy, nitro, amino, C_{1-6}- monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, cyano, oxo, formyl, acyl, carboxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-carbonyl, or carbamoyl;

X is O or S;

R^9 is hydrogen; C_{1-6}-alkyl; C_{2-6}-alkenyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; or

R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom form a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino, oxo; or

R^3 is



wherein n, m, p independently are 0,1,2,3 and R^{10} is hydrogen; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl or C_{2-6}-alkynyl optionally mono- or poly substituted with halogen; or

R^2 and R^3 together with the nitrogen atom forms a 3-12 membered mono- or bicyclic system, in which one or more of the carbon atoms may be exchanged with nitrogen, oxygen

or sulfur, each of these ring systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl, nitro, amino, cyano, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino or oxo;

A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) represents a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic system comprising one or more nitrogen-, oxygen- or sulfur atoms, the heterocyclic systems optionally being mono- or poly substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; hydroxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; nitro; amino; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylamino; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; C_{1-6}-alkylcarbonylamino; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamyl; carbamyl- methyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonyl; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl; ureido; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminocarbonylamino, thioureido; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminothiocarbonyl- amino; C_{1-6}-monoalkyl- or dialkylaminosulfonyl; carboxy; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; acyl; aryl, arylalkyl, aryloxy, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)-C_{1-6}-alkyl the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment or the prevention of diabetes and for the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.

3. The use according to claim 2 wherein B is $>NR^5$ and R^5 and R^4 together represent one of the bonds in a double bond between the atoms 2 and 3 of formula (I).

4. The use according to claims 2 or 3 wherein D is $-S(=O)_2-$.

5. The use according to any of the claims 2 - 4 wherein R^2 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

6. The use according to any of the claims 2 - 5 wherein R^3 is R^8, $-OR^8$, NR^8R^9 or aryl, the aryl groups optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl; wherein R^8 is hydrogen; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)C_{1-6}-alkyl; a 3 - 6 membered saturated ring system comprising one, two or three nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atoms; or straight or branched C_{1-18}-alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxy, C_{1-6}-alkylthio, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl

or aryl; R^9 is hydrogen, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; or R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom form a 4 - 6 membered ring.

7. The use according to any of the claims 2 - 6 wherein R^3 is secondary C_{3-6}-alkyl, tertiary C_{4-6}-alkyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl or (C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl)methyl.

8. The use according to any of the claims 2 - 7 wherein A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 5 membered heterocyclic system containing one hetero atom selected from nitrogen and sulfur, the heterocyclic system optionally being mono- or disubstituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

9. The use according to any of the claims 2 - 8 wherein A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 5 membered heterocyclic system containing two hetero atoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, the heterocyclic system optionally being substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl; aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

10. The use according to any of the claims 2 - 9 wherein A together with carbon atoms 5 and 6 of formula (I) forms a 6 membered aromatic heterocyclic system containing one, two or three nitrogen atoms, the heterocyclic system optionally being substituted with halogen; C_{1-12}-alkyl; C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; cyano; cyanomethyl; perhalomethyl; sulfamoyl; C_{1-6}-alkylthio; C_{1-6}alkylsulfonyl; C_{1-6}-alkylsulfinyl; arylthio, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, the aryl group optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, halogen, hydroxy or C_{1-6}-alkoxy; C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl-C_{1-6}-alkyl; carbamylmethyl; carboxy-C_{1-6}-alkyl: aryloxy; (1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)- or (1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)C_{1-6}-alkyl, the oxadiazolyl group optionally being

substituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl; acyl; or a 5 - 6 membered nitrogen containing ring, optionally substituted with phenyl or C_{1-6}-alkyl.

11. The use of a compound of the formula (I) according to any of the claims 2 - 10 selected from the group consisting of: 6-Chloro-3-(1,2-dimethylpropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-ethylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-6-Chloro-3-(1-phenylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Allylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-hexylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-tetradecylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-methylamino-4H-thieno[3,2,e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2,e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-octylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isobutylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(4-phenylbutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (S)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-3-sec-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Isopropylamino-7-methyl-4,7-dihydro-pyrazolo[4,3-e][1,2,4]thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

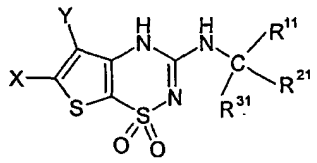
12. The use of a compound of the formula (I) according to any of the claims 2 - 10 selected from the group consisting of: 3-Hydrazino-4H-pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-4H-pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(R)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(S)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-7-chloro-4H-pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-(R)-(1-phenyl-ethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-(S)-(1'-phenyl-ethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-4H-pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(R)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(S)-(1-Phenylethylamino)-4H-pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(Hexylamino)-4H- pyrido[4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-hexylamino-4H- pyrido[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Octylamino-4H- pyrido[4,3-

e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-octylamino-4H- pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Allylamino-4H- pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Allylamino-7-chloro-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Chloro-3-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[2,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(2-Methoxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(2-Hydroxy-1-methylethyl)amino-4H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Benzylamino-2-methyl-2H-pyrido[4,3-*e*]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 2-Isopropylamino-3,3-dimethoxy-3H-pyrido[2,3-*b*][1,4]thiazine 4,4-dioxide.

13. The use of a compound of the formula (I) according to any of the claims 2 - 10 selected from the group consisting of: 7-Cyano-3-isopropylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 7-Cyano-6-methyl-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylheptyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylpentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(2-methylbutyl) amino- 4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylhexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclohexylmethylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; Ethyl 3-(6-chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxothieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino) -butanoate; 3-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxothieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)butanoic acid; 6-Chloro-3-(3-hydroxy-1-methylpropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-6-Chloro-3-(1-phenyethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (S)-3-sec-Butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Bromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Fluoro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Cyclobutylamino-5,6-dimethyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Cyclopentylamino-5,6-dimethyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Isopropylamino-6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Cyclobutylamino-6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Cyclopentylamino -6,7-dimethyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Chloro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Chloro-6-methyl-3-

isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-isopropylamino-5-methyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclopentylamino-5-methyl-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Fluoro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Fluoro-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Fluoro-3-propylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5-Fluoro-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-Isopropylamino-7-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclobutylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; .()-3-exo-Bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; (R)-6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxypropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Bromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 5,6-Dibromo-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-cyclohexylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide;6-Chloro-3-(furan-2-ylmethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylpropyl) amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Bromo-3-cyclopentylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(2-methylallyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Cyano-3-isopropylamino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

14. The use of a compound of the formula (I) according to claim 2 having the general formula (Ia):



(Ia)

wherein

X and Y independently are hydrogen, halogen, perhalomethyl, C_{1-6}-alkyl or C_{1-6}-alkoxy;

R^{11}, R^{21} and R^{31} independently are C_{1-6}-alkyl, C_{2-6}-alkenyl, C_{2-6}-alkynyl, C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl, carboxy, C_{1-6}-alkoxycarbonyl or aryl, all of which are optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with halogen, hydroxy, oxo, or aryl; or

R^{11} is as defined above and R^{21}-C-R^{31} form a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group, optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, perhalomethyl, halogen, hydroxy or aryl; or

$-CR^{11}R^{21}R^{31}$ form a 4- to 12-membered bicyclic or tricyclic carbocyclic system, optionally being mono- or polysubstituted with C_{1-6}-alkyl, perhalomethyl, halogen, hydroxy or aryl; or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base including all optical isomers of compounds of formula (Ia) for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the prevention or the treatment of diabetes and for the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome.

15. The use of a compound according to claim 14 wherein X is halogen and Y is hydrogen.

16. The use of a compound according to claims 14 or 15 wherein in formula (Ia), X is chloro.

17. The use of a compound according to any of the claims 14 - 16 wherein in formula (Ia), R^{11}, R^{21} and R^{31} all are C_{1-6}-alkyl.

18. The use of a compound according to any of the claims 14 - 17 wherein in formula (Ia), R^{11} is methyl.

19. The use of a compound according to any of the claims 14 - 18 wherein in formula (Ia), R^{21}-C-R^{31} forms a C_{3-6}-cycloalkyl group.

20. The use of a compound according to any of the claims 14 - 19 wherein in formula (Ia), $-CR^{11}R^{21}R^{31}$ forms a tricyclic carbocyclic system.

21. The use of a compound according to any of the claims 14 - 20 selected from the group consisting of 3-tert-butylamino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1,1-dimethylpropylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(2-hydroxy-1,1-dimethylethylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutylamino)-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 3-(1-Adamantyl)amino-6-chloro-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 1-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxo-thieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-hydroxy-

methylcyclopentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 1-(6-Chloro-1,4-dihydro-1,1-dioxo-thieno[3,2-e]-1λ^6,2,4-thiadiazin-3-ylamino)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclobutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclohexyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopentyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide; 6-Chloro-3-(1-ethylcyclobutyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

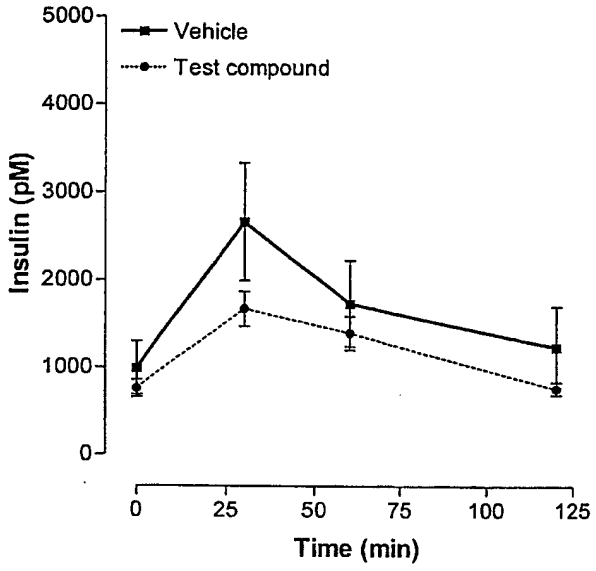
22. The use of a compound according to any of the claims 14 - 21 which is 6-chloro-3-(1-methylcyclopropyl)amino-4H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide.

23. A pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment or the prevention of diabetes, and for the treatment of hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, comprising a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or any optical isomer or mixture of optical isomers including a racemic mixture, or any tautomeric form together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents.

24. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 23 in the form of an oral dosage unit or parental dosage unit.

25. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 23 wherein said compound of the formula (I) or (Ia) is administered as a dose in the range from about 0.001 to 500 mg/kg/day, particularly from about 0.01 to 100 mg/kg/day and especially in the range from 0.05 to 50 mg/kg/day.

26. A method for treating or preventing diabetes, and for treating hyperinsulinaemia and hyperandrogenism in women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I) or (Ia) to said subject.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4000
3000
2000
1000
0
Insulin (pM)
Vehicle
Test compound
0
25
50
75
100
125
Time (min)

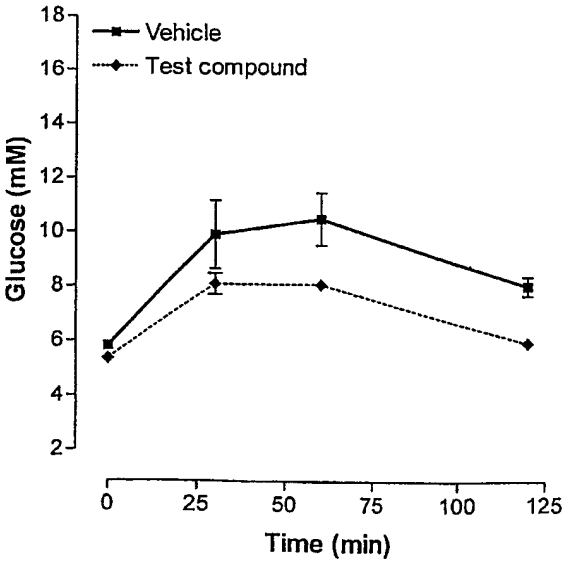
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
Glucose (mM)
Vehicle
Test compound
0
25
50
75
100
125
Time (min)

Fig. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/DK 02/00797

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C07D495/04 C07D513/04 A61K31/542 A61P3/10 A61P5/48
A61K31/54

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 00 37474 A (NOVONORDISK AS) 29 June 2000 (2000-06-29) page 3, line 28 - line 30 page 9, line 27 -page 10, line 7 page 11, line 5 - line 23 examples, claims ---	1-26
X	WO 99 03861 A (NOVONORDISK AS) 28 January 1999 (1999-01-28) page 3, line 1 - line 3 page 20, line 10 - line 22 page 21, line 20 -page 22, line 2 examples, claims ---	1-26
X	WO 97 26264 A (NOVONORDISK AS) 24 July 1997 (1997-07-24) page 16, line 33 -page 17, line 20 examples, claims ---	1-26
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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
5 March 2003	28. 03. 2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Per Renström

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 97 26265 A (NOVONORDISK AS) 24 July 1997 (1997-07-24) page 20, line 9 - line 34 examples, claims	1-26
P,X	WO 02 00665 A (NOVO NORDISK AS) 3 January 2002 (2002-01-03) the whole document	1-26
X	PIROTTE B ET AL: "3-Alkylamino-4H-pyrido [2,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-Dioxides Structurally Related to Diazoxide and Pinacidil as Potassium Channel Openers Acting on Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells: Design, Synthesis, and Pharmacological Evaluation" J MED CHEM, vol. 43, no. 8, 2000, pages 1456-1466, XP002233532 the whole document	23-25
A	PIROTTE B ET AL: "3-(Alkylamino)-4H-pyrido [4,3-e]-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxides as powerful inhibitors of insulin release from rat pancreatic B-cells: A new class of potassium channel openers?" JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY. UNITED STATES 15 OCT 1993, vol. 36, no. 21, 15 October 1993 (1993-10-15), pages 3211-3213, XP002233533 ISSN: 0022-2623 the whole document	1-26
A	PIROTTE B ET AL: "A pyridothiadiazine (BPDZ 44) as a new and potent activator of ATP-sensitive K+ channels." BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY. ENGLAND 20 APR 1994, vol. 47, no. 8, 20 April 1994 (1994-04-20), pages 1381-1386, XP002233534 ISSN: 0006-2952 the whole document	1-26

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/DK 02/00797

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	MCCLENAGHAN N H ET AL: "Physiological and pharmacological regulation of insulin release: insights offered through exploitation of insulin-secreting cell lines." DIABETES, OBESITY & METABOLISM. ENGLAND MAY 1999, vol. 1, no. 3, May 1999 (1999-05), pages 137-150, XP002233535 ISSN: 1462-8902 the whole document ---	1-26
A	YOKOSHIKI H ET AL: "ATP-sensitive K+ channels in pancreatic, cardiac, and vascular smooth muscle cells." THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY. UNITED STATES JAN 1998, vol. 274, no. 1 Pt 1, January 1998 (1998-01), pages C25-C37, XP002233536 ISSN: 0002-9513 the whole document ---	1-26
A	NESTLER J E ET AL: "Suppression of serum insulin by diazoxide reduces serum testosterone levels in obese women with polycystic ovary syndrome." THE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM. UNITED STATES JUN 1989, vol. 68, no. 6, June 1989 (1989-06), pages 1027-1032, XP002233537 ISSN: 0021-972X the whole document -----	1-26

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Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. [X] Claims Nos.: 26
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210

2. [X] Claims Nos.: 1
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210

3. [ ] Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. [ ] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. [ ] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.1

Claims Nos.: 26

Claim 26 relates to a method of treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or by therapy/a diagnostic method practised on the human or animal body/Rule 39.1(iv). Nevertheless, a search has been executed for this claims. The search has been based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 1

Present claim 1 relates to a use of compounds defined only by reference to a desirable property, namely agonist activity at SUR1/Kir6.2 potassium channels. The claim covers the use of all compounds having this property, whereas the application provides support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and disclosure within the meaning of Article 6 PCT for only a limited number of such compounds.

Independent of the above reasoning, the claim also lack clarity (Article 6 PCT), since an attempt is made to define compounds by reference to a result to be achieved. This lack of clarity is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible. The term "SUR1/Kir6.2 selective potassium channel openers" apparently refer to a very large number of compounds, which aren't necessarily reported together with the mentioning of their function as SUR1/Kir6.2 potassium channel openers/agonists and may have completely dissimilar structures, thus making a complete search impossible.

In the present case, the claim so lacks, support and clarity, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of claim 1 which appear to be clear, supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the compounds of formula (I) in claim 2.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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